Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864. NUMBER 1.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE MILITARY SITUATION --LATEST NEWS.

The War in Tennessee---Affairs at Nashville.

A REBEL REPULSE AT MURFREESBORO---HANDSOME FEDERAL SUCCESS.

FROM GRANT'S OPERATIONS ---WARREN'S MOVEMENT ---THE WEATHER.

Matters on the James River ---The Dutch Gap Canal.

Sherman's March---No Definite News Yet.

WASHINGTON NEWS---CONGRESSIONAL AND MILITARY.

The House Pass the General Bankruptcy Bill.

CABINET AND TREASURY MATTERS---GARRETT DAVIS' PANACEA.

FROM ST. LOUIS---APPALLING STEAMBOAT CALAMITY--- FULL PARTICULARS.

Southern News---Interesting and Important from Rebel Sources.

FROM NEW YORK---OUR MIDNIGHT DISPATCH---THE MILITARY SITUATION NEW YORK ITEMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indiana Judgeship Military, Congressional, Political and General News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12, 1864.

There is a general congratulation over the fortunate result of the contest for the Circuit Judgeship in Indiana. Judge McDonald of Indianapolis, whose appointment was sent to the Senate and referred to the Judiciary Committee to-day, is regarded as one of the best Judicial appointments Mr. Lincoln has ever made.

It is known that the President thought seriously of appointing him to the Supreme bench, after the death of Judge McLean. It is supposed now that Judge Usher will remain in the Cabinet.

Gen. Franklin is ordered to Wilmington Del., to preside over a Retiring Board.

There is a rumor—for which no satisfactory authority has yet been found—that Gen Rosecrans has asked to be sent before a Retiring Board.

Richmond papers of Saturday say that Sherman was within twenty-five miles of Savannah, at the close of the day before. They had no later news.

A dispatch came here this afternoon, from Philadelphia, announcing the arrival of a supply steamer from Charleston, bringing news from Savannah to the effect that Sherman had arrived in front of that city, and had made a junction with the navy. It was, however, unofficial, and up to a late hour this evening, neither the War or Navy Department had any confirmation of it, though dispatches calling for particulars were sent at once to the naval authorities at Philadelphia. They are accordingly disposed to withhold belief from the story for the present. Similar stories have been all day current in New York, while there is reason to doubt whether any positive information has yet been received to warrant them.

The war bel ween League Island and New London for the navy yard, raged in the House. Hard blows were given and received, and both sides came off confident of final success.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.—There was a crowd of the elite and gentlemen in the Supreme Court room this morning to see Chief Justice Chase take his seat for the first time. They were disappointed, however, that gentleman not having yet, it is said, been qualified.

Hon. James Speed was confirmed by the Senate to-day, in executive session, as Attorney General of the United States.

Hon. Reuben E. Fenton has sent in his resignation as member of Congress to take effect on the 20th inst. It is thought that the Speaker will appoint Hon. D. C. Littlejohn to fill the vacancy occasioned by this resignation in the Ways and Means Committee.

Orders have been issued to have the through mails between Cincinnati and Chicago carried over the Air Line road, with a view to insuring their more regular and prompt delivery. Through mails between Louisville and Chicago have, for a similar reason, been changed from the Lafayette to the Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania road. Both these changes are regarded by the Post Master General in the light of experiments only, and it is hoped they will obviate all or the most serious of the complaints about mails in these directions. Some other changes of similar nature are pending.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 12.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says the bankrupt bill will be taken up after the League Island Navy Yard matter. There are many chances that the bankrupt bill will pass the Senate.

The Treasury Department suggests that Congress legalize the conversion of 7-30 bonds held by Banks into registered bonds. An important financial recommendation by the Treasury Department is expected to be made in a few days.

The *Post's* Washington special says Mr. Fessenden is reported to be in favor of establishing agencies to sell 7-30 currency bonds on a system similar to that by which the five and ten millions of 5-20's were sold successfully last year.

Tribune, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing, by law, that vessels engaged in foreign trade shall employ, or take on board American boys, at least one for every 500 tons measurement.

He also introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the propriety of consolidating the three departments, and for providing that licensed vessels may trade to ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, without clearance and entry at the custom house.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., according to previous notice, introduced a series of resolutions for the restoration of peace. They declare that Congress propose a convention of all the States as the agency by which these ends are to be attained, and they likewise propose a day of fasting and for providing such Convention, as a basis of a settlement of all difficulties among the States, numerous amendments to the Constitution, arranged in eleven separate paragraphs:

1st. Proposes to form the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont into one State; Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut into one State; the States of Maryland and Delaware and the eastern shore of Virginia into one State.

The Senate went into Executive session.

Half an hour afterwards the doors were reopened.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wis., moved calling for the record of the Committee on the case of General Payne, of Ill., to the Military Commission.

Mr. POWELL, of Ky., demanded the yeas and nays. They were announced: Yeas, 36; nays, 3; the resolution was referred.

On motion of Mr. Hendrick the Senate again went into executive session.

At 1:30 the doors were again re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Hon. Reuben C. Fenton, Governor elect of the State of New York, resigning his seat.

The Speaker announced the following appointments of the committees:

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., presented the petition of Mel. Gen. Weitzel and 70 other officers of the 18th Army Corps, praying Congress to increase the pay proper of army officers twenty dollars per month, &c. the commutation price of the ration at fifty cents instead of thirty cents, and all present allow sixteen dollars per month. Mr. Wilson said the price of provisions had more than doubled since the commencement of the war, which made it very hard for army officers, especially for the line officers. Captains and lieutenants were also difficulty enabled to support themselves, owing to the great rise in the price of provisions and clothing. The committee on the Judiciary made it difficult to increase the pay of those officers. He would commend the subject to the serious consideration of the Military Committee, to whom he moved a reference of the subject, and it was so referred.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of Colonel Higginson, praying for an amendment to the act of last session limiting the increase of pay to those colored soldiers who were free on and before April 19, 1861. The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wis., offered the following, which, on his motion, was referred to the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the propriety of the immediate passage of an act to increase the revenue last. By an additional tax of one per cent upon all sales of real estate and personal property, including also all bonds and stocks of every description. 2d. By an additional tax of 25 per cent to be added to the present rate of internal revenue, including street railroads, steamboats and ferries, to be collected by the companies or persons running the same for the use of the Government, and that said Committee be further instructed to inquire into the propriety of the passage of a law to prevent the further evasion of the currency by the organization of any new banking associations except where they may take the place of those existing State banks; and that said Committee be further instructed to inquire into the propriety of redeeming all the outstanding fractional currency and legal tender notes, by issuing in their stead other notes, in denominations not less than fifty dollars, bearing an uniform interest, payable on the 1st of January in each year, of 3 65-100 per cent per annum, with coupons attached to be paid out, and to be made legal tenders for any sum over fifty dollars added.

Mr. RAMSAY, of Minn., introduced a bill to extend the time for completing certain land grants to railroads in Minnesota and Iowa. This was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing, by law, that vessels engaged in foreign trade shall employ, or take on board American boys, at least one for every 500 tons measurement.

He also introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the propriety of consolidating the three departments, and for providing that licensed vessels may trade to ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, without clearance and entry at the custom house.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., according to previous notice, introduced a series of resolutions for the restoration of peace. They declare that Congress propose a convention of all the States as the agency by which these ends are to be attained, and they likewise propose a day of fasting and for providing such Convention, as a basis of a settlement of all difficulties among the States, numerous amendments to the Constitution, arranged in eleven separate paragraphs:

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The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Hon. Reuben C. Fenton, Governor elect of the State of New York, resigning his seat.

The Speaker announced the following appointments of the committees of the Ways and Means, occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Pruyn and Littlejohn, to fill vacancies in the Committee of Ways and Means, occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Pruyn and Stebbins:

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., a request of gentlemen and in order to give further opportunity for the examination of the bill giving a new construction to so much of revenue account as as refers to the tax for duty on cigars moved its postponement to Thursday.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, read the vote from the President of the National Tobacco Association, asking for a suspension of the consideration of that bill for two weeks, when the association will present a mode of taxation, which it is believed, will be satisfactory to the Government.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., said that Congress would be in session for a month, if it might expect to get over the holidays. The question was postponed until Thursday.

A long discussion here ensued on a bill left over from last session in reference to location of navy yard at New London or League Island. The question was postponed.

Mr. JENCKES, of R. I., called up the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, which on motion was postponed until to-day. He said an alteration had become necessary, and he suggested that the bill take effect on the 1st of June, 1865.

This was agreed to. The bill was then passed by yeas 78, nays 58.

Mr. DAVIS, of N. Y., introduced a bill declaring it lawful for the Hudson River Bridge Company, of Albany, to construct and maintain a bridge over the Hudson River at Albany, in accordance with an act of the New York Legislature, and that when said bridge is constructed it shall be a lawful structure, and also a post route for the transmission of the mails of the United States.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. COLE, of Cal., asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth that Mr. Burbridge had been deprived of his contract for carrying the Overland Mail, by the late Postmaster General, who had given it to Mr. Ben. Halliday, and followed by a resolution calling upon Postmaster General Dennison to furnish copies of all the advertisements or contracts in that case. Objection was made to the reception of the proposition.

The House at 2:30 o'clock adjourned.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch---The Military Situation---From North Carolina---New York Items, &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 12—Midnight.

WASHINGTON, Monday, December 12.—A dispatch from City Point dated December 11, says: The latest news contained in the Richmond papers of yesterday the 10th, state that on the 7th Gen. Sherman was east of the Ogechee river, twenty-five miles from Savannah moving on that city. Gen. Sherman had marched his army one the 6th, eighteen miles.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 10.—The demonstration made yesterday towards Hatches Run by a division of the 2d Corps' cavalry, did not result in an engagement, with the exception of a skirmish at the crossing on the Vaughan road, and another in the p. m., near the Armstrong House. No fighting of consequence took place, the rebels falling back as our troops advanced. The object of the move was evidently to keep them from sending a force to intercept Warren, and it is believed to have been successful. Our loss in the affair amounted to about 125 killed and wounded. At 2 o'clock this p. m. the command was ordered to return, and to-night the troops are back in their old camp. Nothing positive has yet been heard from Warren. Rumor has it that he has had a fight at Jarrett's Station, on the Weldon Railroad, in which he gained a victory and was pursuing the enemy.

The *World* says it is now known that the James River fleet has been reinforced by several ironclads and formidable torpedo boats, with the intention of aiding in this demonstration. The fleet can now have ready access to the river above Dutch Gap Canal. The torpedo boats are intended to bear their part in the movement and destroy the obstructions placed in the James River below Richmond.

Dutch Gap, it is understood, was blown for completed last week that the head could be blown at any time, and it will not be surprising if that event has already taken place. It is presumed that Grant, by his present movement, contemplates an immediate attack on the defenses of Richmond by the James River.

Advices from City Point state that a storm was raging there yesterday. It is reported that one of Lee's important railroad communications had been cut by our troops.

The troops suffered much last night from the change of weather. Yesterday afternoon a severe storm of hail, rain and snow set in, freezing keenly. This morning the entire country was covered with a sheet of ice. To-night it is raining and the roads are in a very bad condition. It is believed that Warren will have no difficulty in reaching his destination notwithstanding the weather.

The *Tribune* has the following special from the Army of the James:

Three rebel rams came down the James last night, about sunset, within range of Fort Brady, and were opened on by the guns of the latter, and withdrew this morning at daylight, and have not since been seen.

Extraordinary activity has been observable in the rebel lines in our front during the past 48 hours. Deserters report that the rebels entertain apprehensions of an early attack by our forces, and are making dispositions accordingly.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 12.—Reports from Grant's army state that a portion of his forces, under Gen. Warren, have moved southward on the Weldon railroad—destination and object unknown. As far as heard from, the movement is successful.

The Petersburg *Express* of the 9th says of Gen. Warren's expedition:

"The expedition of the enemy was reported yesterday morning at Prospect's, some twenty miles distant, south, and still in motion. By the accounts of the rebel men hunting Creek, Grant has again started out a larger and better equipped body of troops, on a raiding expedition, further down the Weldon railroad. That it is a raiding party we have little doubt, but its destination is unknown, save probably at Hicksford. This force is said to embrace a large force of infantry, with plenty of artillery, but only a small force of cavalry. If such be the case, we cannot think the expedition is destined against any distant point, as to venture far into the interior with infantry almost alone, would render it exceedingly dangerous and hazardous one."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 9th, says: "The latest information from the enemy on the Weldon Railroad is, that they were still moving towards Worden, and were provided with such an amount of stores as to induce the belief that they were provided for a long march, or at all events for a long absence. It is useless to speculate on their plans, which will be fully known in a day or two. It is probable that the primary object of the movement was to cross by the road, and so injure it as to prevent our sending away reinforcements to our forces operating against Sherman."

The previous reports of the Richmond papers that a detachment from Butler's army had effected a lodgment on the south side of the James, between Drury's Bluff and the rebel position at the Howlett House, is now discredited by the Richmond papers. All fears about the fleet, which for some days been very quiet, but a grand attack by Grant was keenly apprehended.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from City Point, December 11th, says: The latest news contained in the Richmond papers yesterday, states that on the 7th inst. Sherman was east of Ogechee River, twenty-five miles from Savannah, moving on that city. Sherman had marched his army on the eighteen miles.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 9th, says: "The only news from the far South yesterday was that Foster was preserving his demonstrations against the Savannah and Charleston railroad, thereby seeking to divert the attention of part of our troops from Sherman."

The *Dispatch* of the 9th says:

"Information reached us late yesterday morning that a force from Grant's army had struck the Petersburg and Weldon railroad at Jarett's, twelve miles south of the city, and were proceeding towards Weldon. Up to the time mentioned no official advices had been received in relation to the expedition, or the fourth force. Rumor says that a heavy column of the enemy had left our front at Petersburg on Tuesday night, moving down the Jerusalem road. It was reported on Wednesday morning at Proctor Mills, twenty miles south of Petersburg. Since then they were not heard from till yesterday morning, when the information above mentioned was received here. This column of the enemy is said to consist of infantry, from which it is inferred that it will be simply a raid, similar to the one which visited Stony Creek, but prepared for an extensive or protracted expedition.

There are those who fear it is a movable column destined to operate first against Lee, and perhaps to continue its march and take Wilmington in the rear. As at present informed we are not prepared to express an opinion."

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th, says:

"Sherman is reported to have reached a point half way between Milton and Savannah, and to be believed to be marching on the latter place. We hope it is true. We hope he will attack Savannah; but the hope is faint. When he reaches the neighborhood and gets some clear information as to what Savannah is, he will turn his steps in another direction."

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 5th says:

"Sherman is evidently marching for Savannah, or some other point in this neighborhood. On Friday morning, the 2d instant, his army broke up camp at Louisville, Ga., and marched down the Central Railroad, the 14th and 20th corps, which form his left wing, reaching Tennille Station before nightfall the greater portion of the Yankee column had passed through Milton, and in the direction of the capital. We have no later news of its whereabouts."

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 5th, also says:

"Passengers who arrived on Sunday evening report that a fight was going on somewhere near Pocotaligo as they were leaving. This is probably a demonstration to cover the withdrawal of Hardee's rebel division in regard to the progress or result of the reported action could be gathered."

A Washington special to the New York *Tribune* of the 11th says: Charleston papers of the 6th announce that Sherman was at Station No. 6, on the 5th, fifty miles from Savannah. He was marching in the direction of Savannah.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 8.—Refugees from the enemy's lines who have arrived here state that some of the opposition papers of this State intimate that Sherman's infantry has captured Augusta, Milledgeville and Macon, and his cavalry had captured Millen, while rebel papers which claim to speak officially say he has not made any such progress.

By way of Roanoke Island we have South-ern dates to the 4th. The departure of rebel troops for the assistance of Georgia has left North Carolina nearly destitute of armed force.

Opposition papers in North Carolina speak of Sherman's undertaking as unparalleled in history, and intimate that he will doubtless sweep everything before him, and plant his victorious standard on the coast. The re-election of Lincoln, accompanied with Sherman's prospect of success, is now an incentive to the opposition party of the State, who are now fearfully advocating steps for a cessation of hostilities, and the acceptance of such terms as the Federal Government feel disposed to grant. The recent bold step taken by Holden by her delegation in the rebel Congress, are sustained by a large majority of the people, who are sending letters of approval to these representatives. We are expecting to witness a big row from Richmond and return to North Carolina and assist in the move of a separate State action for peace.

North Carolina papers state that Sherman's cavalry had captured Millen, and doubtless liberated the Yankee prisoners, and was moving on to a place still more important.

The rebel army has entirely disappeared from Newbern and Beaufort, since frost. The weather is now very warm, and there are apprehensions of the reappearance of the fever this season.

Foreign News.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: "Dispatches received at the State Department from Mr. Dayton, relative to the effect of the news of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, in France, state it has been excellent. Loyal Americans in Paris are highly encouraged at the manifest determination of the people to prosecute to a successful issue the war for the preservation of their nationality and the extermination of treason. The result had an excellent influence on the French government, and confidence are much encouraged, many of them conceding the rebellion a failure."

☞ For Additional News by Telegraph, see Fourth Page.

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REFERENCES:

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Banker; Hon. THOMAS B. GEORGE, Professor of Law, Yale College; Governor RICHARD YATES; Ex-Gov. DALTON, of Connecticut.

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MASONIC.—The Annual Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No 359, A. F. & A. M., will be held at Kinsley Temple, this (Tuesday) evening, Dec. 13th, at 7½ o'clock.

FRANK WESTWORTH, Secretary.

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WHOLESALE

PAPER DEALERS,

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FINE PAPERS,

PRINTING PAPERS,

BOOK PAPERS,

WRAPPING PAPER,

GROCERS' BAGS,

FLOUR SACKS.

de13-b1195-11

HAVING MADE ARRANGEments with R. D. PITHRIDGE for the Exclusive Agency of his Chimneys sold in this city, I shall at all times keep full and complete stocks of the Celebrated

XX Flint Glass Chimney

On hand, which will be supplied to the Trade

AT FACTORY PRICES,

Adding Freight.

PITTRIDGE'S XX CHIMNEY is well known to be by the Best and Most Durable Chimney Made, and a person in want of a Chimney will consult their own interest by buying the XX FLINT GLASS. Such parties as have been imposed upon by an inferior article, (manufactured by one "Pittridge"), will always find the genuine XX FLINT GLASS PATENT OVAL AND ROYAL CHIMNEY at the

Lamp and Oil Store, 122 Clark Street,

de6-a125-91TuThSat-net GEO. G. POPE.

$100 REWARD. Information Wanted. Myson, James Dopier, left his home at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 6th day of last May, unknown to his parents and friends. He is eleven years of age, small size, slim built, a scar above each eye, close to the hair; he can when he left a black jacket, dark pants, and a blue soldier's cap. He was seen last at Indianapolis, on the 10th of said M.y. I will give $10 to any person who will give information as to his where-about, or that will cause his return to Fort Wayne, Ind. He is returned to my house. 91 Fort Wayne, Ind. S. W. DEFLER.

de13-b1,7-6t-net

New Advertisments.

REED'S

TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

88 and 90 Randolph

AND

69 Dearborn Street.

CHICKERING

PIANOS,

USED BY

ALL GREAT ARTISTS.

As the result of a half a century's experience, combining their own remarkable genius with the best outside talent that immense capital could obtain, CHICKERING & SONS now offer the public an entire NEW SCALE, the last and greatest step toward perfection in the Piano. To those declaring C. & S. as "gone by," we say they are manufacturing more Pianos than any factory in the United States, and that many dealers interestedly decry these instruments, because they can buy other Pianos cheaper and make greater commissions. The General Warerooms for the sale of these Pianos in the Northwest is at the Temple of Music, Chicago.

Three Splendid Warerooms, constituting the finest Piano Establishment in the Northwest.

The largest stock in the city, from twenty of the best New York and Boston factories An almost endless variety of styles, modern and ancient.

Remember, we are practical Piano men, are AGENTS FOR NO ONE, buy on cash contracts, aim to buy the best instrument for the least money, will sell the same quality Piano from $50 to $100 less than any House in Chicago or the West, and don't claim then to sell below cost.

de13-b196-11

HO, FOR CHRISTMAS

AND THE

HOLIDAYS!

A large and magnificent stock of rich and splendid Goods for the approaching season of mirth and merchandise, comprising every imaginable article which the most precious metals can be wrought. Having recently nearly doubled our room and facilities for business, we can say that we now have the

Largest and Finest Store and Stock of Goods west of N. Y.,

And in addition, a fine collection of Original

OIL PAINTINGS,

FROM VARIOUS CELEBRATED ARTISTS IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE, which will be on

FREE EXHIBITION AND SALE

AT ALL TIMES.

We will continue to offer such inducements to purchasers and such guarantees of fair dealing, as to merit a large and liberal patronage from an appreciative public. We respectfully solicit a continuance and the public to make us a call and look over the Beautiful and Desirable Variety of Art. It would be an ill attempt to numerate them here; suffice to say, we have

MORE THAN DOUBLE OUR HERETOFORE LARGE ASSORTMENT,

AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

SOMETHING NEW!

WE HAVE

THE BEST VARIETY OF STYLES

OF

RICH SILVER WARE

Ever exhibited in Chicago.

We shall keep pace with the demand which a luxurious and cultivated taste may require.

MATSON & HOES,

de13-a253-12t-s-su-TuW-net 111 LAKE STREET.

STORAGE

CAN BE OBTAINED IN OUR

WARE HOUSE,

FOOT OF

North Dearborn Street,

RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agents.

de11-b204 14-net

BROWN'S

BABY

TENDERS!

Make your wife a present that will save her much care. Select one now and have it reserved for Christmas.

For Sale at

NOBLE'S Notion and Toy Bazaar,

275 Lake Street.

de11-b26 St-net

PAPER AND RAG WAREHOUSE.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,

42 & 44 State Street.

(ESTABLISHED 1854.)

We offer of goods mostly contracted for previous to July 1st—

5,000 reams Commercial Note Papers—all weights.

1,000 " Letter " " "

7,000 " Foolscap " " "

And a general and full assortment of

Ledger, Flat Cap, Folio Posts and Ruled Small Papers, Blotters' Board, Straw Board,

Envelopes, Manillas, Colored Papers, Book Papers, Printing Inks, Sized and Wedge Colored.

The Highest Price Paid for Rags in Any Quantity.

G. H. LAFLIN. L. LAFLIN. J. G. DAY.

de6-a485-12t-SAT TUTHSTHS net

TEAS, TEAS.—CHOICE Young Hyson Teas at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.60 per lb.

FINE OOLONG TEA

At $1.50, $1.75 and $1.75 per lb at (1) Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office. THOMPSON, BILLINGS & CO.

de13-b267-2t-net

NOTICE.—The depositors and other creditors of the "Western Marine and Fire Insurance Comp-ny" are requested to meet at the Supervisor's room, in the Court House,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 15th, at 7 1-2 P. M.,

At which time the Committee appointed by them will make their final report. All interested are carefully requested to attend either in person or by Attorney, as certain developments in regard to the affairs of the Bank demands their immediate attention.

By ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Chicago, Dec. 9th, 1864. de13-b266-3t

New Advertisements.

W. W. KIMBALL,

142 Lake Street,

WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

AMERICAN ORGANS,

THE

MOST PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL

Musical Instrument

IN THE WORLD FOR THE

AMERICAN HOME CIRCLE.

The American Organ

MAKES HOME ATTRACTIVE,

And Refines and Elevates the Minds of All.

BEAUTIFUL IN ITS APPEARANCE AND EFFECTS!

These instruments are pronounced by competent judges the BEST REED INSTRUMENTS manufactured in the United States. They bore off the palm at the recent STATE FAIR HELD AT ROCHESTER, N. Y., and received the FIRST PREMIUM over the whole catalogue exhibited, including instruments from the most celebrated manufacturers throughout this country.

With the most perfect confidence we call the attention of the public to the AMERICAN ORGAN, as an instrument long desired in the Family Circle, and, with our patent improvements, is adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred Music, with its sustained tones and harmonies, so much desired and sought for in American homes.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior to all other instruments of the kind in many important particulars.

They are superior in their great fullness and completeness of tone, volume, and power. The average, for in expression, quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering them perfect in rapid movements.

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when controlled by the DOUBLE BELLOWS and BOOK PEDALS, KNEE SWELL, &c., the most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Æolian Harp to the full volume and power of the Church Organ, thus enabling the performer to give expression not to be found in any other instrument.

The TREMOLO STOP has a pleasing and beautiful variety, sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing: it is universally admired and appreciated. The KNEE SWELL gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate the sound from the softest to the fullest, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French Organ in the AMERICAN ORGAN, more perfectly and easily managed.

With all these combinations and improvements of Double Bellows, Pedals, and Swell, the AMERICAN ORGAN excels in Expression, Variety, and Power, and has all the quality and capacity of a full Orchestra, and in the hands of a master is capable of the most complete orchestral effects.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are superior in mechanical finish of the action and interior portions of the musical parts. The reeds are of metal expressly prepared to avoid all sticking, cracking, or decomposition; are thus durable, and will always be in order.

The Keys, Bends, &c., are perfect in their finish, and the action is the quickest and sprightliest of tone, brilliancy, &c., equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order.

The AMERICAN ORGANS are by far the most beautiful in exterior finish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Parlor, Boudoir, or Sitting Room, or "gaping but little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

The Rosewood Cases are varnished and polished in the highest style of art. The Oak and Walnut Cases are finished in oil.

For Churches, Lecture Rooms, Lodges, &c., the AMERICAN

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The facts presented by the Committee on Statistics to the Canal Convention, held in this city in June, 1863, the speeches in that body and the memorial of its committee to Congress, have abundantly shown the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to be a national, military and commercial necessity. The warmest friends of the measure, however, have been forced to the conclusion that, owing to ignorance on the part of large sections of the country in regard to this subject, and criminal, selfish jealousy on the part of others, Congress cannot be influenced to undertake the work. If the nation cannot be induced to reap the advantages of the enlargement, Illinois can accomplish the work herself and receive the reward, which the success of the enterprise will be sure to pour into her own coffers. A statement of the "situation" and how the enlargement of the canal and the improvement of the Illinois river can be effected, is about as follows:

THE CALUMET DAM AND FEEDER.

The impression generally prevails that the dam for the feeder on the Calumet near Blue Island, as it backs the water far up in the State of Indiana, must by arrangement with that State be taken down during the next year. We learn by a letter from Wm. Goodhue, Esq., Superintendent of the Canal, that he is "entirely ignorant of any agreement with the State of Indiana to take down the Calumet feeder either next year, or at any other time." He adds, "I don't think that any thing short of a decree of the United States Supreme Court could induce us to take it down." That such a decree can and will within a year or two be obtained, there can scarcely be a particle of doubt. The legal principles which apply to the case are clear, and were long since definitely settled. If a stream run naturally through two farms, the owner of the lower farm cannot dam it up to the injury of his neighbor owning above. When nearly twenty years ago the dam was built near Blue Island, few people lived along the Calumet in Indiana, the land along it was practically valueless, and the damage merely nominal. The opening of our three great Eastern railway lines through the country bordering on the Calumet, has made these lands valuable, and the people of Indiana have a right to demand that the Calumet dam shall come down, and acting upon the unquestioned equities of the case, the next Legislature should provide for feeding the canal from the only adequate source of supply—Lake Michigan—and not wait till forced to do what is manifestly equitable and just.

In regard to the revenues and the business of the canal, Wm. Gooding, Esq., the able Superintendent, in a letter to one of the editors of the TRIBUNE, dated Lockport, Dec. 8, says:

"The net receipts from the canal itself (leaving out of the account canal property) have never been anywhere near what is stated. Last year, which was much better than the average, the receipts of tolls were $310,086.08, and the expenses properly chargeable to the canal itself $80,586.95, leaving the net receipts but $229,499.13. The money rentals for water amounted to only $156,009.09, and the expenses (which I have not yet made up) will be greater by at least one half, so that the net receipts will probably fall something short of $70,000.

"The truth is the canal is entirely of local value, and not a source of any considerable revenue until the Illinois river is improved, so that for a great part of the season of navigation now there is no outlet from the Western terminus of our canal to the Mississippi. Of course the navigation of the river has been of no practical value to the canal since May."

In order that the canal may no longer remain a mere local affair, accommodating the country between Chicago and La Salle, but become what at first projected, the great highway for the commerce between the lakes and the Mississippi, the improvement of the Illinois River and the enlargement of the canal are indispensable requisites.

The following extract from the report of Messrs. Gooding and Preston to the Canal Convention, in June, '63, shows in very brief space precisely what is needed:

"The improvement for which we have estimated is not a "ship-canal," as it is now generally been termed, it not being adapted to the navigation of ships, but for the largest class of Mississippi river boats which can ascend the river in ordinary low water to St. Louis. The canal, therefore, where the improvement consists of canal, is estimated throughout at not less than 150 feet wide at top water-line, and, where it is cut in the rock, with rock-excavation, vertical walls upon each side, 10 feet in height, have been estimated.

"The locks are estimated 350 feet long by 75 feet wide in the chamber, and would be sufficiently large to pass 12 of our largest canal-boats, carrying 2,000 tons of freight; or a gun-boat, 300 feet long by 40 feet wide, and drawing ordinarily 10 feet of water, could, with the aid of properly constructed lighters or barges, be floated up, so as to draw less than six feet, to Lockport, and passed from one end of the improvement to the other without the slightest difficulty.

"The total cost, as estimated by the annexed estimate, we have set down at the sum of $13,446,228, which amount varies but little from the estimate made by us last fall, before we had in possession of the data furnished by Mr. Mathewson's recent survey."

But it may be asked, how can this gigantic work be accomplished? In our judgment it is far easier to do the whole work on the scale proposed in the report, than to attempt any half-way patchwork. The State is forbidden by the constitution from making this much needed improvement. The plan proposed by the friends of the measure is to fund the remaining canal bonds, say for twenty years. Let the interest be assumed by the State or let the bonds be made a first lien on the canal, as shall be thought best, and bind the

COUNTY

to be chartered by the Legislature to make the improvement, to pay the interest on those bonds. Let a Company be chartered by the Legislature with a capital of $15,000,000, who shall be bound to make the improvement within five years, with proper restrictions as to the manner in which the work is to be done, the amount of tolls to be charged, and its management generally, and that the State may at any time resume possession of it by refunding to the company the money actually expended in its construction and ten per cent interest on the the same. This rate may be thought too high; but it is believed to be none too much to induce capitalists to engage energetically in the enterprise.

Such is a brief outline of one of the plans proposed. We are fully aware that it may be liable to objections, but with our present understanding of the subject they are more than overcome by the importance and the magnitude of the enterprise. For the Company undertaking the work, it would be a safe and profitable investment; and to our city and State and to the entire Northwest, both in a commercial and military point of view, its value and importance can scarcely be overestimated.

A Faithful Officer.

For the past four years the business before the United States District Court for Southern Illinois has been very extensive and intricate, growing out of the confiscation of a vast amount of rebel property sent to Cairo from the Lower Mississippi. To manage the cases with success constantly coming before the Court has required the most untiring industry, comprehensive learning, and the most consummate ability, all of which qualities have been brought into constant requisition by the United States District Attorney, Hon. Lawrence Weldon. He has saved the Government millions of dollars which otherwise would have been thrust into the pockets of rebels, speculators and soulless sharpers. The country is fortunate in having so able and efficient an officer in a position of so much responsibility.

☞ A few days ago Secretary Stanton dismissed twenty clerks from the Quartermaster's Department, some on a charge of disloyelty, and some for intense zeal in opposition to Mr. Lincoln's re-election. One of them came differently to Mr. Stanton and asked him if he considered it disloyal because he favored the election of Gen. McClellan. "By no means," was the reply, "but when a young man receives his salary from an Administration and spends his evenings in denouncing it in the most offensive language, he cannot complain if that Administration chooses one of its friends to take his place! That is what I have done in your case."

☞ The United States Mint at Philadelphia, within the past six months, has coined about eighteen millions of the new copper cents. The November report of that institution states that five millions six hundred and ten thousand cents, and three millions one hundred and forty-five thousand two cent pieces were coined last month. Where do they go?

☞ *"Ich habe es gethan"* were Muller's "reported" last words. He might have said (and been misunderstood by the minister) *"Nicht habe es gethan,"* which would have meant the exact contrary.

☞ The appointment of Mr. Chase as Chief Justice completes the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court is now composed of the following Judges:

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Chief Justice; salary $8,500.

Nathan Clifford, of Maine, Associate Justice; salary $8,000.

Samuel Nelson, of New York, Associate Justice; salary $8,000.

Robert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice; salary $8,000.

James M. Wayne, of Georgia, Associate Justice; salary $8,000.

David Davis, of Illinois, Associate Justice; salary $8,000.

Allen Catron, of Tennessee, Associate Justice; salary $8,000.

Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio, Associate Justice; salary $8,000.

Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, Associate Justice; salary $8,000.

Stephen J. Field, of California, Associate Justice; salary $8,000.

The Court meets on the first Monday in December of each year at Washington. It is now in session.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Cabinet Speculations—The Chief Justice—A Rich Development.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1864.

The *gold mines* of this ever speculating community are just now terribly agitated on the question of Cabinet changes. Hundreds of little knots and cliques, each animated by some secret desire, and impelled by some secret influences, are busy reconstructing the Cabinet, deposing this officer and creating that, according to their own notions of what will suit their own interest. The President has deprived them of two tid bits, which have lasted them a long while, by appointing the Attorney General and the Chief Justice. Of the former, I know nothing, except that he was yesterday admitted for the first time to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. It is not an indispensable requisite, of course, that a man to be the Attorney General should have practiced in the Supreme Court. But the fact that Mr. Speed never did argue a case before that tribunal, suggests that his practice must have been limited to State courts. However, since it was fated that the Attorney General must come from the border States, and since Judge Holt had declined the position, perhaps Mr. Lincoln might have done worse. I hear but one expression among all disinterested men on the appointment of Chase as Chief Justice, and that is of unqualified approval. His high character for learning and integrity, and his long and honorable career with peculiar emphasis for the place. It will be a gratifying change for the members of that bar to see the dignified form and the noble face of the late Secretary of the Treasury replace the weazen face and puny frame of the degenerate Taney, the too willing father of the infamous Dred Scott decision. I have heard it said that Mr. Chase once remarked that he would rather reverse the Dred Scott decision than be President of the United States. May the opportunity soon occur.

In spite of the general and "spontaneous" outburst of popular feeling on the return of Robert J. Walker to the country, and the universal design (?) that he should preside over the destinies of the greenbacks, Mr. Fessenden declines to engage in favor of this public idol; consequently, though two weeks ago the gossips of Washington and the correspondents of the press, were so busy on being selecting a new place for Mr. Fessenden, and thanks to the officers of the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroads, for their just appreciation of the efforts of this Society, in their generous conduct,

Resolved, That encouraged by these means, we will go back to our employments reinvigorated and strengthened, resolving in our own hearts, that nothing shall be wanting on the part of the Illinois Horticultural Society to afford them the most beautiful of all the States in the resplendent Union of States.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

GRAPES.

The subject of grapes was again debated.

Rebecca—This quality was considered a good white grape. It was recommended for further trial.

Ionia—Grows readily on heavy, sandy, and perhaps other soils; is an excellent fruit, fine flavor, little or no pulp. Not recommended for further trial.

Adirondack—Early, good and sweet grape. Passed without recommendation.

Hartford Prolific—Early, good pulp. Passed without recommendation.

COMMITTEE ON WINE.

The Committee on Wine reported as follows:

Wines presented by Dr. Schroder: Clinton, 1863: A very good sweet wine from sour grapes. Catawba, of 1863: A good wine of its age. Concord and Catawba, mixed in 1863: Better than either of the preceding. Rural Home: Made of Norton's Virginia, Concord, Clinton: A heavy wine, superior to the Catawba, 1863: A very delicate and delicious wine.

The Society then adjourned *sine die*.

F. K. PHŒNIX'S NURSERY.

On the afternoon of the proceedings of the State Horticultural Society, at the invitation of F. K. Phœnix, Esq., I visited his nursery in Bloomington, and prepare to give you a few facts in regard to it, which I know will be of interest to your readers. Mr. Phœnix's nursery, which he first commenced in 1862, now covers 300 acres of rich, elevated prairie ground. It embraces every description of fruit, ornamental and nursery stock, especially adapted to the West, proved to be so by twenty years' intelligent, educated experience on the part of Mr. Phœnix. His grounds now contain, on a rough estimate, ninety acres of apple trees, all budded from their own pockets. During three years they have sold over $5,000 worth, not one dime of which have they paid out of their own pockets. There are twenty-two acres of pear trees; twenty-eight acres of peach trees; six acres of cherry trees; four acres of plum trees; fifteen acres of grape vines; twelve acres of ornamental trees; eighteen acres of evergreens; seven acres of roses; four acres of shrubs; and the remaining sixteen acres are given up to small fruits, flowers and other small nursery stock. He has on his grounds five commodious plant houses, all connected, three of which are full one hundred feet in length each. These are kept in the right degree of warmth by hot water or steam. I think this range of hot houses is decidedly ahead of any other in the Western States. In the hot houses a variety of plants in bloom at this time—roses, camilias, dahlias—in all stages of development. To lovers of the beautiful in nature it would be needless to say that Mr. Phœnix's nursery, for four large cellars, filled with the choicest of roots, ready for the cuttings for spring use. Another is a large sweet potato house, built of brick, well filled with this delicious esculent for sprouting in the spring.

Taken altogether, Mr. Phœnix's nursery, may, in all respects, be recognized as a model institution, wherein everything can be found in the Horticultural world, worth the attention of those who work to indulge a most laudible taste in cultivating the fruits which is a kind Providence has offered for the acceptance and refining gratification of progressive civilization.

HOR. BECK.

GEN. SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The Route of His Army Through Georgia Chronologically Arranged.

His Objects, and How They Have Been Accomplished.

We have already published in chronological order, the details of Gen. Sherman's grand march from Atlanta to the seaboard, up to Nov. 21. We now take up his march at that date, and continue it as far as the intelligence from the rebel papers will allow:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

We find the column of Gen. Slocum advanced as far as Union Point on this day, but it was probably not until Tuesday, the day the infantry had passed through Madison and Buckhead seventy-seven miles east of Atlanta, destroying both those towns. The cavalry advance was extended as far as Greensboro, which is the farthest point on the State line known to have been visited. From Madison, sixty-nine miles east of Atlanta, General Slocum's main column struck off on this day in a southerly direction to Eatonton, fifteen miles distant, where it joined Howard's column. The united wings then moved upon Milledgeville, arriving there and burning the place on the 23d. Then we find one body moving on Hyrne, and another on Warrenton, the latter probably fighting their way out of Augusta, and the former the capital of Hancock county.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

Both the cavalry advance of General Slocum, at Sylvaboro, thirty-two miles south of Augusta, and General Howard are marching more slowly, probably on account of the greater difficulties to be overcome. On this day Gen. Howard fought and defeated Wheeler at Mount Royal, aided by Admiral Dahlgren, for a cooperating movement on Pocotaligo and Grahamville, on the Charleston and Savannah road.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

General Kilpatrick was within six miles of Savannah, having diverged from the Central road, near Millen, and led the advance. Savannah papers of this day reported General Sherman still on the Central road, and foraging extensively to replenish his commissariat. He was moving slowly toward Millen, but his close proximity to Savannah led the people of that city to adopt the most energetic measures for its defense.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1.

This day, it is reported, that the co-operating force of General Foster was defeated at Grahamville, on the Charleston and Savannah road, and fell back on Pocotaligo. Grahamsville is thirty-four miles from Savannah. It is presumed that the main body of General Sherman's army arrived in the vicinity of Millen on this day. Subsequent reports show that instead of attacking he avoided Millen and took the road toward Darien. The force which was operating on the Augusta road was opposed by Wheeler, it would seem, vigorously, and the Union force retired in order to join the main body near Millen.

Beyond this point we are unable to follow the movements of Sherman's army chronologically. It is reported that he has occupied Millen, and again, that he has avoided it and taken a more southerly direction. It would appear that General Slocum's force has joined the right wing, and is now moving down the line of the Savannah and Gulf railroad, which was opened by the Augusta road since it manifested its presence at Waynesboro'. The latest dispatch from Sherman is dated Dec. 10, and is brief, but full, and 110 naked.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—New counterfeit tens on the North Bank, of Boston, Mass., have made their appearance. They are good imitations of the genuine, viz.: Female figure, with child on the right of female, train of cars on the left, on the lower right hand corner a sailor pulling an oar.

A new National institution, called the Toledo Scientific Association, has been organized at Toledo, Ohio. Samuel M. Young is the President, and Paul Jones, Cashier.

THE NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—The new issue of fractional currency is still in the hands of the engraver, but will soon be ready for issue. The *New York Evening Post* gives the following description of the new currency:

The notes are four, of which a few specimens have been finished, are an inch and a half wide, and three and a half inches long. In general appearance the notes resemble the present issue of the bank issues in circulation. The vignette is found in the upper left corner. Furnished only by the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States. Receivable for all dues to the United States. Payable only by the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States. Receivable for all taxes, except duties on imports. Furnished only in sums of $1, $2, $5 and $10. Issued under act of March 3, 1863, and "Act approved March 3, 1863," and "Engraved and printed at the Treasury." The face of the note, except the bronze figures, is printed in black ink. To be printed in red, on the back, in an oval of ashbowork, are the figures 50. The border is composed of the words "United States," "50," and in the center is this inscription: "This note is exchangeable for United States notes by the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States, in sums not less than three dollars; and when presented in payment for dues to the United States less than five dollars, except customs." Outside figures in bronze "50." On the reverse, in green, are the words "Fractional Currency."

The following are the sizes and denominations of the notes now in circulation:

	Length.	Width.
5 cents	1¾	1¼
10 cents	1¾	1¼
25 cents	2¼	1¼
50 cents	2¾	1¼

The following are the sizes and denominations of the notes now in course of preparation:

	Length.	Width.
3 cents	1¾	1¼
5 cents	1¾	1¼
10 cents	1¾	1¼
25 cents	2¼	1¼
50 cents	2¾	1¼

ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Fourth Day.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 9, 1864.

This is the fourth and last day of the session of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. The attendance, which has been unprecedentially large during the week, has shrunk out considerably to-day. The result of the week's labor, although the work was done in a somewhat crude and ill-digested manner, will prove of incalculable advantage to the Horticultural interests of the State. Nearly all of the leading and best Horticultural minds of the State are in attendance, which makes part in these meetings. I might name among them, Andrews of Rockford, Bryant of Princeton, Douglas of Waukegan, Dougherty of Jonesboro, Earle of South Pass, Edwards of Lamoille, Flagg of Alton, Galusha, of Galusha, Hon. Norman of Hermanus, Mr. Huggins of Woodburn, Ingleman of Springfield, Jones of Alton, Murtfeldt of Rockford, Minier of Mackinaw, Overmann and Phœnix of Bloomington, Reed of Upper Alton, Roots of Tamaroa, Schroeder of Bloomington, Shepherd of Hennepin, Whitney of Franklin Grove, Reynolds of Springfield, and many others equally prominent.

COMMITTEE ON FINAL RESOLUTIONS.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed on Final Resolutions, consisting of Galusha, Minier and Flagg.

CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Flagg read a new constitution, which he had prepared, differing in some essentials from the old one. It provides for life members, by paying $20, honorary members, by paying $10 (all ladies present at meetings to be honorary members), and all annual members paying $2 at each annual meeting. (The wives of all members to be considered members.) The terms of the officers are to expire on the first of January, instead of at the time the new ones are elected, as is now the case.

The new constitution was unanimously adopted.

A new code of by-laws was also adopted. The changes from the old by-laws are the following:

"(7.) There shall be chosen annually by the Executive Board, a Standing Committee of one from each of the Congressional Divisions of the State, on the following subject (who shall report annually):

Meteorology in relation to Horticulture.
Geology " "
Botany " "
Ornithology " "
Entomology " "
Fruit Catalogues.
Orchards and Vineyards.
Ornamental and Useful Timber.
Plantations.

NEXT ANNUAL MEETING.

O. J. Stough, Esq., of Geneseo, proposed that the next annual meeting be held at Geneseo, and he offered, if the Society acceded, to give it $100, with a promise of a considerable accession to the sum from the citizens of Geneseo, and also that the hospitality of the town would be extended to the members.

Dr. Edwards hoped that they would regard Normal as their home, and that the meetings be held here for all time, or until the Agricultural College was built.

The matter was discussed at some length, and finally decided in favor of holding the next annual meeting at the State Normal School at Bloomington.

PEAR BLIGHT.

A letter was read from H. Claggett, of St. Louis, Chairman of the Committee on the Pear Blight, in which he states that he has yet been unable to discover any theory for its existence, or any remedy to remove it. Other gentlemen who have examined the matter are equally in the dark.

The matter was discussed by Messrs. Bryant, Long, Sherman, Weir, Snodderly, Dunkels, Shepherd, Hull, Dr. Schroeder, and others. Many theories for the blight were suggested and remedies proposed, but none with any certainty.

The letter was accepted and placed on file, and the committee discharged.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The committee on the opening address of the President made a report, as follows:

That the committee regard as worthy of particular notice the recommendation of the formation of auxiliary societies in the different counties or districts of the State; the earnestly urging on the individual members of the Society the importance of action in the matter.

With regard to the suggestion of the character of one of the members of this Society, spoken of by the President, the committee state, that, while they cannot recommend the proposition, they would respectfully call the attention of the Society to the other suggestion, that a committee be appointed to take charge of the matter, and the former (the capital of Hancock county).

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

Beside the nearly advance of General Slocum, at Sylvaboro, thirty-two miles south of Augusta, General Howard was marching more slowly, probably on account of the greater difficulties to be overcome. On this day Gen. Howard fought and defeated Wheeler at Mount Royal, aided by Admiral Dahlgren, for a cooperating movement on Pocotaligo and Grahamville, on the Charleston and Savannah road.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1.

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Beyond this point we are unable to follow the movements of Sherman's army chronologically. It is reported that he has occupied Millen, and again, that he has avoided it and taken a more southerly direction. It would appear that General Slocum's force has joined the right wing, and is now moving down the line of the Savannah and Gulf railroad, which was opened by the Augusta road since it manifested its presence at Waynesboro'. The latest dispatch from Sherman is dated Dec. 10, and is brief, but full, and 110 naked.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—New counterfeit tens on the North Bank, of Boston, Mass., have made their appearance. They are good imitations of the genuine, viz.: Female figure, with child on the right of female, train of cars on the left, on the lower right hand corner a sailor pulling an oar.

A new National institution, called the Toledo Scientific Association, has been organized at Toledo, Ohio. Samuel M. Young is the President, and Paul Jones, Cashier.

THE NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—The new issue of fractional currency is still in the hands of the engraver, but will soon be ready for issue. The *New York Evening Post* gives the following description of the new currency:

The notes are four, of which a few specimens have been finished, are an inch and a half wide, and three and a half inches long. In general appearance the notes resemble the present issue of the bank issues in circulation. The vignette is found in the upper left corner. Furnished only by the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States. Receivable for all taxes, except duties on imports. Furnished only in sums of $1, $2, $5 and $10. Issued under act of March 3, 1863, and "Act approved March 3, 1863," and "Engraved and printed at the Treasury." The face of the note, except the bronze figures, is printed in black ink. To be printed in red, on the back, in an oval of ashbowork, are the figures 50. The border is composed of the words "United States," "50," and in the center is this inscription: "This note is exchangeable for United States notes by the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States, in sums not less than three dollars; and when presented in payment for dues to the United States less than five dollars, except customs." Outside figures in bronze "50." On the reverse, in green, are the words "Fractional Currency."

The following are the sizes and denominations of the notes now in circulation:

	Length.	Width.
5 cents	1¾	1¼
10 cents	1¾	1¼
25 cents	2¼	1¼
50 cents	2¾	1¼

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1864.

The favorable weather has given considerable activity to the park market, and packers are in the market almost daily. What I know will be of interest to your readers. Mr. Phœnix's nursery, which he first commenced in 1862, now covers 300 acres of rich, elevated prairie ground. It embraces every description of fruit, ornamental and nursery stock, especially adapted to the West, proved to be so by twenty years' intelligent, educated experience on the part of Mr. Phœnix. His grounds now contain, on a rough estimate, ninety acres of apple trees, all budded from their own pockets. During three years they have sold over $5,000 worth, not one dime of which have they paid out of their own pockets. There are twenty-two acres of pear trees; twenty-eight acres of peach trees; six acres of cherry trees; four acres of plum trees; fifteen acres of grape vines; twelve acres of ornamental trees; eighteen acres of evergreens; seven acres of roses; four acres of shrubs; and the remaining sixteen acres are given up to small fruits, flowers and other small nursery stock. He has on his grounds five commodious plant houses, all connected, three of which are full one hundred feet in length each. These are kept in the right degree of warmth by hot water or steam. I think this range of hot houses is decidedly ahead of any other in the Western States. In the hot houses a variety of plants in bloom at this time—roses, camilias, dahlias—in all stages of development. To lovers of the beautiful in nature it would be needless to say that Mr. Phœnix's nursery, for four large cellars, filled with the choicest of roots, ready for the cuttings for spring use. Another is a large sweet potato house, built of brick, well filled with this delicious esculent for sprouting in the spring.

Taken altogether, Mr. Phœnix's nursery, may, in all respects, be recognized as a model institution, wherein everything can be found in the Horticultural world, worth the attention of those who work to indulge a most laudible taste in cultivating the fruits which is a kind Providence has offered for the acceptance and refining gratification of progressive civilization.

HOR. BECK.

GEN. SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The Route of His Army Through Georgia Chronologically Arranged.

His Objects, and How They Have Been Accomplished.

We have already published in chronological order, the details of Gen. Sherman's grand march from Atlanta to the seaboard, up to Nov. 21. We now take up his march at that date, and continue it as far as the intelligence from the rebel papers will allow:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

We find the column of Gen. Slocum advanced as far as Union Point on this day, but it was probably not until Tuesday, the day the infantry had passed through Madison and Buckhead seventy-seven miles east of Atlanta, destroying both those towns. The cavalry advance was extended as far as Greensboro, which is the farthest point on the State line known to have been visited. From Madison, sixty-nine miles east of Atlanta, General Slocum's main column struck off on this day in a southerly direction to Eatonton, fifteen miles distant, where it joined Howard's column. The united wings then moved upon Milledgeville, arriving there and burning the place on the 23d. Then we find one body moving on Hyrne, and another on Warrenton, the latter probably fighting their way out of Augusta, and the former the capital of Hancock county.

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THE TOBACCO TRADE.

Convention of Manufacturers at New York—Recommendations to Congress.

[From the N. Y. Commercial, Dec. 9.]

THE LAW.

The report discusses the points of the law at length, and states that from the close of year 1862 there were very few low-priced cigars made in the country; the tax of 1862, low as it was, and other combined causes, operated to stop nearly all the inception, their value unprofitable. $30 per thousand being the lowest price at which they could be made in the hands of regular manufacturers. The appreciation of labor and stock by March, 1864, was such that the tax amounting at from $40 to $60 per thousand wholesale, and could not well be sold for less than $70 to $80, accordingly, on the first of July last, $35 and $40 tax was added, it can readily be seen how deleteriously the trade was affected. Only a small trade of cigars up to $65 and $85 per thousand. This also affected the trade in fine cut, two consequences, which were adverse. If there had been inferior grades of tobacco which manufacturers could have used, they would have made no important difference whether the grade in question ruled at $60 or $100 per thousand.

But unfortunately all leaf tobacco ruled at exorbitant rates, and save the very inferior grades, manufacturers, they must either work the kind of which the trade spoken of were made, or an inferior quality and sell at a loss, or shut down or stop manufacturing, inasmuch as the whole system depended upon sales at a profit. Goods which could wholesale could get along for some time, but the condition of the retailer would be very unfortunate, and the ultimate effect upon the manufacturer, from $60 to $70 per thousand, to afford the retail trade was necessarily to limit to cheaper cents a piece for them, and owing to the fact that he would be obliged, in many cases, to give pennies in change, he would be obliged to sell at 2½ below cost. The report also points out numerous other defects or inequalities in the tax, and shows how they could be obviated or stricken from the law. The more a manufacturer gets for his cigars, the more he is burdened with taxation, and for $30 per thousand he will make $5 profit, but if he can get $60 per thousand he has to pay a tax will then be $15, instead of $6, and so if he sell for $65, he may make $5 profit; but if he sell for $70 he will have to pay $20. During all which he $55 instead of $15, and this example will apply to all grades.

STATISTICS.

The report presents many interesting statistical tables relative to the consumption and manufacture of tobacco. In 1860, 420,561,671 pounds of tobacco were raised in the United States. The imposition of the law to constituting the fruits which, amended by the consideration that, united with proper regulations for inspection, it will tend to defeat the fraudulent practices of the past. The report concludes by urging upon Congress the necessity of altering the law in conformity to the suggestions therein presented.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From the Herald.]

Pursuant to adjournment, the members of the above convention held their session at the Cooper Institute yesterday. Mr. Lawrence presided. Various addresses in reference to the tobacco interest were delivered, and the Committee on Resolutions submitted a report. Mr. Richardson, of Virginia, was admitted to Congress. The Committee considered the document an able argument on the grievances of the trade, and suggested that a thousand copies should be printed and distributed.

A resolution was then offered to send a memorial from each branch of the trade in the United States to Congress, that the tax might be taken from the manufactured article and placed on the raw material. Mr. Pease, of Connecticut, offered an amendment to the effect that all cigar makers, cutters, and snuff makers prepare a petition in their Congressional districts, to be presented to Congress by the members of the various districts, for the purpose stated. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was then offered appointing a Executive Committee to confer with an eminent lawyer to draft a law in reference to the taxes, to be presented to Congress for adoption.

A long debate took place on a motion to propose a tax of twenty-five cents per pound on raw tobacco. Mr. Pearce, who advocated the proposition, observed that such a tax would produce twenty-five millions of dollars per annum for the Government, which would come within five millions of dollars of the tax which was raised by Great Britain on tobacco. The proposition to name a price was, however, finally abandoned, the majority being willing to leave this matter to Congress.

This concluded the business of the Convention, and after a vote of thanks had been offered to the President, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Dressed Hogs at Detroit—Dec. 10.

During the recent mild weather, slaughtering was energetic, and as a consequence the stock became almost exhausted, and prices, in consequence of the scarcity, have advanced from $1 to $1.50. To-day the market was very firm at $12.50@$14.00 for lots dividing on 300.

LATER.

In the afternoon, after the receipt of the New York dispatches, the market for provisions was considerably firmer, with a very active demand for Prime Mess Pork at $25.00, and sales of about 750 bbls at that price. At the close sellers were generally asking $25.00. Lard was dull and nominal at 22c.

The wheat market was neglected. Corn was quiet, and we note sales of 1,300 bushels old at $1.05.

Highwines were quiet and neglected.

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Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Southwest corner of Lasalle and Clark sts.
CAPITAL, paid in - - - - $500,000.
ISAAC N. ARNOLD, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice Pres't.
E. E. SHELTON, Cash'r.

Northwestern Bank.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
WASHINGTON, August 8th, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been fully organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all of the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirtieth day of August, 1864.
(Seal.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Eye and Ear.

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, Throat and Lungs, are successfully cured upon new and philosophical system of medical practice by Dr. D. MACRAE. No harm will be required until the patient is cured. Dr. MacRae is an established practitioner of medicine for fourteen years. Office 148 S. Clark st., Chicago. P.O. Box 2138. D. MACRAE, M.D., late Surgeon U.S. Army. no13-w6t

Gift Distribution.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION
BY THE
Eureka Gift Association,
Of Rich and Elegant Jewelry, Pianos, Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, &c., &c., valued at
$500,000.

DISTRIBUTION is made in the following manner: CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its VALUE, are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, which are well mixed, and sold for 25 cents each. When drawn at our office, or sent by mail to any address without regard to choice, the article named therein is delivered

FOR ONE DOLLAR we will send by mail or express the article named on the Certificate drawn, OR WILL EXCHANGE IT FOR ANY OTHER ARTICLE ON OUR LIST, OF THE SAME VALUE.

NO BLANKS!

Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. A very valuable article may be obtained for the nominal price of ONE DOLLAR, which never can be sold until the Certificate has been drawn and its value made known to the purchaser.

☞ Five sealed envelopes for $1. Eleven for $2. Thirty for $5.

Send for Circulars. Agents wanted.

GOODWIN, HUNT & CO., Managers,
185 & 187 Broadway, N. Y.

All letters should be addressed to Box 4626, Post Office, New York. de6-s292-6t-sat-lr

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
CHICAGO, Sept. 20th, 1864.
The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Company of Pennsylvania, can now supply families, Brewers, Factories, Steamers, Malt Houses, Large Lots, Small Lots, Barge and Chestnut Coal, by the single ton or cargo, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Also Lehigh, Roseburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, Grape Ridge and Illinois Coals.

Offices, 82 South Market street, 222 East Madison street, 200 Twenty-second street, north of the Canal, Railroad crossing. Post Office Box 6197.

sep17-s92-3m ROBERT LAW.

Meeting of Stockholders.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of
THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
Will be held at the office of said Bank, 50 Lasalle st., on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1865, for election of Directors for the ensuing year, and to act upon any proposed change or amendment to the Articles of Association, and upon all other business that may legally come before said meeting.
Chicago, Dec. 8th, 1864. G. G. LOMBARD, Cashier.
de8-s295-3t-sa

Beware of It.

A BASE IMITATION OF MY PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER is now being offered to the public.

BEWARE OF IT!

It is so rotten that when dampened for copying it will hardly hold together by its own weight. Refuse to ask stationers for the genuine.

WILLIAM MANN,
no4-s567-3m 43 South Fourth st., Philadelphia.

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S
IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swelled Glands, Rheumatism, Dropsy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

This medicine combines in a highly concentrated state the Fluid extract of SARSAPARILLA, the Hon-duras Root, BLOOD-ROOT, STILLINGIA, and the IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, and is decidedly the most effective vegetable purifying EXTRACT, prepared by a new chemical process as to render the preparation the most efficacious remedy ever offered to the public for all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, or a depraved condition of the system.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is a constitutional remedy, and has a simultaneous action on the various organs of the system, exciting them to healthy action, and restoring them to perform the functions that nature designed. This medicine PURIFIES, STRENGTHENS and INVIGORATES all the ORGANS of the LIVER, and EXPELS all morbid, impure and diseased matter from the system, and for this reason is the most efficacious remedy ever offered to the public for all diseases arising from impurities or bad

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1864.

THE CITY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The cause entitled Helena Simmons vs. James Van Etta for assault and battery, with damages laid at $1,000, was on trial before a jury in the Superior Court yesterday.

THEODORE TILTON, the distinguished editor of the *N. Y. Independent*, will deliver the address at the inauguration of the Great Northwestern Fair, on Monday, Dec. 19.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The regular annual meeting of the Directors and Directresses of the Chicago Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum on Thursday, Dec. 15th, at 3½ o'clock p. m.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—There will be a meeting of the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward at Fritz Frillman's saloon, corner of Halsted and Division street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 13th, at 7½ o'clock. *By order of* Draft Fund Committee.

ARRAIGNED.—In the Circuit Court, yesterday, Frans Spindler, justiced by the late Grand Jury, for the murder of his wife, was arraigned, and plead not guilty. John Lyle King, Esq., is his Counsel.

MRS. HATTIE BROWN MILLER will appear in the costume of a Chinese Princess at the entertainment and musical festival, Bryan Hall, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, December 13th and 14th, and will sing some of her favorite selections

MISS ANNIE MAIN is announced to appear in the costume of a Scottish lassie, and will sing some of those famous ballads, at the evening entertainment and musical festival, Bryan Hall, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Dec. 13th and 14th.

SIGNOR PIERSIONI and his pupil Mademoiselle Maimetino will make their *debut* in Chicago, at the New Bryan Hall entertainment and musical festival, Bryan Hall, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Dec. 13th and 14th.

ASSAULT.—William McCauley, a well-known North Side rough, was held to bail in the sum of $1,500 in the Superior Court yesterday, for an assault with a deadly weapon on —— McGuire, the Wells street bridge tender.

ACCIDENT.—The horses attached to a snow scraper took fright yesterday while cleaning the track on Clinton street. Mr. Barbet, a street car conductor, was driving at the time. Being unable to check them, he jumped off, and sustained dislocation of the ankle.

CONSECRATION.—The new First German Evangelic Lutheran Church of St. Paul, situated on the corner of Franklin and Superior streets, was duly consecrated on Sunday last, as announced in the TRIBUNE. The consecration sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Hoppe, of St. Louis.

FIRE.—The alarm last night was caused by the breaking out of a fire in the carpenter shop on the alley in rear of the Methodist Church Block. The shop was occupied by Mr. Arnold. The flames were easily extinguished before any serious damage had been done to the building or its contents.

THE DRAFT—TWELFTH WARD—The committee appointed by the citizens of the Twelfth Ward desire to meet their constituents to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at the house of Joel Rech, on Milwaukee avenue, near Division street, to take into consideration the use to which the committee shall apply the funds now in hand. Let all attend.

FREEDMENS FAIR.—Ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of taking some part in the grand celebration of "Forefather's Day" which is to be a prominent feature of the fair, are requested to meet the committee this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements at the room of the Y. M. C. A.

ACQUITTED.—Michael Scanlon, Centre of the Chicago Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, concerning whose arrest for assault and battery, at the instance of the Catholic Cemetery authorities, brief mention was made in these columns on Sunday last, was examined yesterday before Justice Berdell and acquitted.

PERSONAL.—Ben. Pitman, brother of Isaac, the inventor of Phonography, and himself the author of several important improvements in sound writing, is in this city acting as Recorder to the Military Commission. He is well known as one of *the most* enthusiastic laborers in the cause of phonetic reform, and as one of the most expert reporters in the world.

VAGRANTS.—Three New York city rascals who had recently selected this city as the scene of their thieving exploits, were yesterday picked up by Detective officers Webb and Kenny of the Mayor's staff, and locked up in the Armory Hotel, by whom they were fined $50 and costs each. Their names were John Hart, William Hart and James Brown.

VOLUNTEERING.—There will be a meeting on next Thursday evening, December 15th, at the Circuit Court-room, and every sub-District is earnestly requested to send delegates to this meeting, as matter of their interest will on this subject. Let us get together and know each others' views, so that we may be enabled to work in harmony, and to secure the recruits that are to be had this winter.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.—It is noticeable that the magnificent Chickering Grand used at the opening night at the new Music Hall, was the choice of instruments furnished from Reed's Temple of Music in McCormick's marble buildings, that has on hand a full assortment of the best Boston and New York makers to meet every taste and purse. The music pilgrims well know where to find it.

MARINE DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Intelligence reached this city yesterday that the brig *J. S. Harvey* went ashore, December 6th, at Nine Miles Point, near Oswego, on Lake Ontario. She was loaded with 12,000 bushels of wheat. Capt. Clark, who was one of the crew, was the only one frozen to death. Several of the crew were also badly frozen, and will probably lose a limb or a total loss. No insurance. She was owned by Joseph Peacock of this city.

THE THEATERS.—At the Museum, last evening, the great moral drama of "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" was given. The attendance was large, and all went away delighted. The same bill is offered this evening.

At McVicker's, the young tragedian Edwin Adams made his first appearance in the character of Hamlet, and he was greeted by a large and appreciative audience. To-night, he appears as Claude Melnotte.

DEATH OF A FORMER RESIDENT OF CHICAGO.—We regret to notice that on the 7th ultimo, Dr. Rice, Surgeon of the U. S. S. "Mound City," flying off Hutchison Island, near Grand Gulf, on the Mississippi River, was drowned, in company with several of the crew, while crossing the river in a small boat. Dr. Rice was an efficient officer, and much respected by all who knew him. He was a native of the province of Canada, but previous to his joining the army, resided for several months in this city.

FREEDMEN'S FAIR.—The ladies interested in the Fair and wishing to devote some of their leisure moments to work for its benefit, are solicited by the committee to call at the Secretary's office and take home, to dress, some of the numerous dolls they have on hand. The Grand Soldiers' Fair and Sanitary Bazaar," which will be one of the most attractive departments of the Fair, and to which the attention of all who handle sewing toys and Christmas gifts is particularly called. Office rooms No. 6 Fullerton Block, entrance on Dearborn street. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PETIT JURY.—The following persons have been summoned to serve as petit jury in the Circuit Court: Charles Morris, Wm. J. McEldonney, James Scots, James Finn, Christopher Bosse, J. C. Neiland, E. S. Wellington, A. Barnes, J. W. Martin, Josiah Horn, Robt. Rogers, Charles Gould, Edward Bebee, Miles Wilson, Thos. J. Sheppard, D. B. Wood, L. Fish, Sylvester, Beckwith, Richard Ray, John Rush, William White, William Peterson, Edward Dorrance. The Circuit Court will take up criminal business on Wednesday.

THE REBEL CONSPIRACY IN CHICAGO.—Hon. H. L. Burnett, Judge Advocate for the Northern Department, and his assistants in this city during the past two or three days investigating the evidence against the parties arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the recent attempt to release prisoners now confined at Camp Douglas, and to sack the city. As the result of his labors, three of the parties were ordered before the Provost-Marshal-General Brown, Jackson and Felton. The evidence so completely implicated Jackson that he was arrested and his case will be ground under the direct authority of General Hooker. The trial of those now held will be proceeded with as soon as the Court can be organized.

It will be observed that we publish a card from Mr. Jackson, in another column. We shall certainly comply with his request, and cheerfully publish any explanation that may come out in evidence.

ANOTHER SWINDLE.—For a week or two past the public have been delighted and deluded with advertisements of a novel series of lectures, ostensibly to be given by one of the Goldfinch boys. We did not succeed in getting the real facts of the case, though under the Sale law are not allowed to succeed, yet did *succeed* in doing so, as three or four persons laughingly told us yesterday did fully testify. They were "gift lectures," the intent of the advertisers being that all the money spent in the lecture was a "gift" to them. Hundreds bought tickets, and yesterday congregated in admiring crowds around the office where the gifts were to have been distributed, only to find themselves flies in the treacle—sold. When will people learn? The leaders of the Soldiers' Home had already published a disclaimer, which should have been sufficient to keep strangers from the hook. We commend Mrs. H. Nina Smith, Miss Augusta St. Clair and Co., to the additional avoidance of our friends in other places.

LARCENY.—Samuel Bowles was brought into the Police Court yesterday, charged with the larceny of $1,830 from H. H. Whitbeck, of Lodi, Kane County. Mr. Whitbeck arrived at the Fort Wayne Cattle yards a few days since, and sold a quantity of cattle, receiving what he supposed was his pay. He soon afterwards counted the money over, found it nearly $100 short. He then took it to Mr. Hubbard, the cashier of the yard, and requested him to count it, which he did, and found a short about $100. The money was passed back to Whitbeck, but he requested the cashier to keep it while he went to find the man who gave it to him. It seems the sneaker did not hear the request, and gave no attention to the money, but left it lying on the desk. The cashier soon went out, and when Whitbeck returned the money was gone. Bowles was in the room but Bowles, and suspicion naturally fastened upon him. He was examined before Justice Bailey yesterday, and in default of $1,400 bail, was locked up.

MILLER'S NEW JEWELRY STORE.—Last evening W. H. C. Miller & Co. observed the proprieties of the occasion by giving a very pleasant opening of their store in Tremont House Block, on the corner of Washington and South Clark street. Occurring simultaneously with the opening night of the new Hall itself, it furnished the firm a great crowd of visitors, and the large audience who could not gain admittance to the sanctum of their new brilliantly illuminated establishment. It occupies fifty feet front on South Clark street, with five single plate glass windows, and is filled from floor to ceiling with a choice stock of jewelry, plate and plated goods, from the leading manufacturing houses here, and deserves the success they have achieved, and to which a new lease is secured in their present location of five years. Their repairing, says our Chicago friends, is particularly called. Office rooms No. 6 Fullerton Block, entrance on Dearborn street. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council met in regular session in the Council Chamber, last evening. The following Aldermen were present: Peacock, Gage, Ellsworth, Bishop, Bonfield, Bauman, Gallup, McRoy, Kann, Walsh, Wallwork, Comisky, Sherwin, Clark, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Ahrnod, Holden, Von Holten, Reed, Goodhill, Huntley, Armstrong, Franzen, Rish, Sullivan, Lawson, O'Sullivan and Woodman.

In the absence of the Mayor, Ald. Talcott was called to the chair.

The minutes of the previous session were approved without being read.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

From S. S. Hayes, city Comptroller, to whom was referred the ordinance adopted by the Council increasing the salaries of firemen and policemen, stating that the present condition of the city treasury would not warrant the expenditure. Laid over and ordered published.

From S. S. Hayes, City Comptroller, to whom was referred the report of the Committee on Bridewell, recommending the increase of the salaries of Bridewell keepers, acknowledging the necessity and the propriety of such increase, and inclosing an ordinance fixing the salary of the keeper at $75 to $84 a month. The ordinance was adopted by ayes 14, noes 10.

From the Board of Public Works, upon the proposition to dedicate a portion of land in Ellis' Addition for a public square. Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys S. D.

Sundry other petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From the Committee on Finance, recommending that the petition of Michael Diver for payment of expenses incurred for injuries received while in the discharge of his duty, and appropriating $600 for that purpose, be granted. From the same, recommending that the petition of Michael Diver, say for relief be granted, and the passage of an order to that effect. Adopted.

From the same, concerning an ordinance relating to petitions for assessment of taxes, and providing that hereafter all such petitions be referred to the Comptroller with power to act independent of the Council, and that any person not satisfied with the conduct of the Comptroller shall have the right to appeal to the Council. Laid over and ordered published.

From the Committee on Fire and Water, recommending the passage of an ordinance fixing appointees be fixed at $75. Laid over and published.

From Committee on Streets and Alleys North Division, in favor of opening an alley from West Huron street to Oak street, and an ordinance carrying such recommendation into effect. Adopted.

From Committee on Streets and Alleys West Division, covering an ordinance for a sidewalk upon Irwin street, between Arthur and Canal streets. Adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Ald. Kann called up the report of the Police Committee, laid over and published on the 3d of December, and the accompanying ordinance.

Ald. Walsh offered as a substitute, that a donation of $25 a month be paid to all patrolmen, from the beginning of the present municipal year.

A spirited debate ensued.

Ald. Holden moved as an amendment that the sum be $10, instead of $25, from the beginning of the present municipal year.

Ald. Rafferty moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried—ayes 24, noes 6.

Ald. Woodard moved that the Council go into an election for School Inspector.

Ald. Titsworth rose to a point of order, and insisted that Aldermen who had left the room were under the rule. The Chair decided the motion of Ald. Gage to be in order, which was carried. A ballot was taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes	36
Wm. H. Wells received	19
Blank	1

Mr. Wells was declared unanimously elected.

Ald. Titsworth moved to reconsider the vote whereby at the last session of the Council, Sect. 4, of the ordinance allowing the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad the use of certain streets, was adopted.

The chair decided Alderman Titsworth out of order.

Ald. Walsh moved that the Council adjourn. Lost, by noes 15, ayes 13.

Ald. Titsworth appealed from the decision of the chair.

The chair was sustained by ayes 14, noes 14.

Ald. Comisky moved to adjourn. Lost. Ayes 13, noes 15.

Ald. Woodman called up the report of the Board of Public Works upon the Tunnel question.

Ald. Bond moved an ordinance referring to the city the right to construct a tunnel under the river at Randolph street, and the plans which, &c.

Ald. Woodard moved to substitute the minority report for the majority report.

Ald. Bonfield presented a remonstrance from owners of real estate on East and West Adams, Canal and Market, protesting against the vacation of said streets for the purpose of building a tunnel under the river for the benefit of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co.

Ald. Shimp offered an amendment to the amendment of Ald. Bond, providing that should the city of Chicago fail to agree as to the bridge across the Chicago river at an elevation like the one on State street, the tunnel shall be extended to Adams street, that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad shall permit the same to be done without damage to the tunnel from the city.

Ald. Woodard said there was no question that the Council were favorable to a tunnel. Washington street had been built the city of Chicago was abundantly able to construct it without the help of the railroad companies. He did not believe that the city would be willing to vacate Adams street for the pitiful sum of $20,000.

Ald. Rafferty moved to adjourn. Lost. Ayes 13. Noes 17.

Ald. Walsh opposed the measures on economical grounds.

Ald. Comisky moved that both reports, with the remonstrance presented by Ald. Holden, be referred back to the committee with instructions to report at the next session.

Ald. Comisky's motion was then adopted.

Ald. Woodman offered a resolution, appropriating $1,000 for the benefit of ex-Alderman Hall for his services as member of the City War Fund Committee for two years.

Ald. Comisky moved to amend by substituting $200 for $1,000.

The amendment of Ald. Comisky was voted down, and the resolution, as originally introduced, was adopted.

A vote of thanks was then voted to retiring Inspector Moody, and the Council adjourned.

NEW ENGLAND FARM HOUSE.

Old Fashioned Family Scenes—Bridal Party—Presentation, &c.

The old fashioned New England Farm House, to be produced at Bryan Hall, on this and to-morrow evenings, promises to be one of the most successful entertainments of the season.

The programme and lists of characters, full and in days of yore, cotemporary with the Revolution, in all the paraphernalia of the fashions and costumes in that day, promises to be an exceedingly interesting to those among us who take pride in the mention of New England, and everybody will be curious to see how Mrs. Wentworth, Col. Sweet, Parson Barnes, Deacon Pettingill, and the newly elected Sheriff. About ten o'clock the banner was carried to the platform, by a company of pioneer ladies, when the presentation address was feelingly delivered by Miss Lena Lawson. The banner is at present on exhibition at the store of Wessels, but the Chaplain of the regiment and several of the veteran members were present to receive the new gift. After the presentation address the powers of the Great Western Light Guard Band were called into requisition, and at 9 o'clock the music was devoted to the votaries of Terpsichore.

The banner is beautifully designed, made of blue silk fringed with gold, by Hubbard & Co., of this city. In the centre is a large and elegantly formed figure of the glorious American Eagle, above it on a golden scroll are the names of three battles, where the battery has won laurels—Shiloh, Vicksburg and Corinth, and beneath it on a similar scroll is inscribed "Presented by the Pioneer ladies of Chicago." It is a beautiful and extremely stylish affair, and the gallant battery-men and the fair donors

MASSON & ROES.

A Temple of Art—A Peep Within the Veil—Preparations for the Holidays.

Christmas and the holidays are rapidly approaching—but one idea of all the popular worship swelling within from the feverish pursuit of gain we turn our thoughts towards the loved ones and indite for ourselves souvenirs in their remembrance. It is by the time when the cheerfulness of external nature seems so to think of home and personal adornment, and we look anxiously around for those who will "show us some new thing."

It needs not long to search for this in Chicago. Messrs. Matson & Roes, No. 117 Lake street, have been for some months preparing for the season, in anticipation of the general rush, which will be much greater than ever this year, as money is much more plentiful, and production stimulated by the stirring incidents of war. The house has always been among the entertainers of its customers and the first-class character of all goods by them offered; but they have now far surpassed all their previous efforts in this direction, and have accumulated a stock of silver ware, jewelry, watches, &c., comprising every imaginable article into which the precious metals and stones can be wrought, which probably is not surpassed on the continent.

A glance at the contents of their establishment, yesterday, occasioned—we confess—some little surprise. We saw a large and extensive collection of real and fancy bronzes, cashmere vases, elaborately wrought and chased, particularly Parian, Parian figures of exquisite design and workmanship, singly or in sets, specimens artistic and classic in character, and every desire of fabulous beauty in countless variety, from the massive solid pearl through the different grades of delicate work down to the most costly but still beautifully moulded styles. And then the silver-ware there grouped in superb display. It would exhaust the space of a dime novel to enumerate the articles which, for use or ornament, are to be found in great variety, and will be sold a little below the market prices. They are all recent importations, direct from New York and Europe, of the latest patterns and most attractive style.

A rich dinner will be served from 12 to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the evening there will be an oyster supper. Tickets to each $1. The dinner table must be well organized, for that large portion of our community who usually take their dinners in the city. With little or no additional expense to the establishment, the firm will easily earn the thanks of the fair ones who are inducing to raise the funds necessary to complete the sanctuary. The evening supper of Alma Mahler, to be of a most brilliant character, and should be visited by everybody.

RESCUED!—A few days since a horse and cutter was hired from the livery stable of Mr. Bridgeport fellow who went out for a drive. At Bridgeport they reined up to take a drink; during which exercise the equipage was left to itself; some other parties, who drove up the railroad track, where they managed to break the animal's leg, and then left it in the road. Another team came along, and robbed the wreck, taking cushions, bells, robe and harness. Officer Sherman succeeded in recovering the greater portion of the stolen property, but the horse was irretrievably injured by the accident and subsequent exposure, and was necessarily shot.

LOCAL MATTERS.

"Diary for 1865."—McNally & Co., 89 Dearborn street, have in hand a number of the above, a beautiful assortment of *Holiday Presents*. See advertisement in another column.

Gift Book-Store.—The Metropolitan Gift Book Establishment, No. 139 Dearborn street, Field, Family Bibles, Pocket Bibles, Prayer-books and Photograph Albums for Holiday Presents, at 139 Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office.

An elegant gift worth from fifty cents to one hundred dollars given with each book or album sold. dec13-b 309.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines,—$69.00 IN USE. Those machines are the ROTATING FEED, RECIPROCATING WHEEL MOVEMENT, CONSTANTLY IN ONE DIRECTION, to make the LOCK STITCH. Salesroom 136 Lake street. no13-wtl-1m

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, a correct hand and the plans of enemies in our midst, secured by a few enterprising leaders of the First Baptist Church, in contributions from citizens of Chicago. One of our most popular orators, Hon. Geo. C. Bates, we understand, will represent the citizens in an appropriate and characteristic address. Several distinguished and accomplished vocalists, and Mr. Wm. Tomlins, the popular musician, have kindly consented to mingle their charming voices with the choir. The upper or good old New-England style will be one of the distinguishing features, for we are informed that the ladies have been established thirty years. Bold by druggists everywhere. dec13-b191-3t-tu-t-s

Holiday Goods—THE NOISELESS WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE is the ONLY one which is RUNNING IN HOUSE, without "*Brust*," "*Pad*," "*Check*" and "*Controller*." It has taken THIRTY-FIVE FIRST PREMIUMS THIS SEASON. Can be used in a life-time with out getting out of order or taking apart for cleaning or oiling. A. COMSTOCK & CO., 138 Lake street. dec6.Act9-1yr-TTAS

Coughs and Colds, sudden changes of climate are sources of pulmonary, bronchial and asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would have yielded to simple relief, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, lubricate the parts, promote the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to call for "Brown's Troches." Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents a box. dec6-611-1wtsu-thu.&sat.

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has now he treated diseases of the genital or sexual organs for fifteen years and for the last three years in Chicago, is now permanently located at 66 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Dr. James is the only specialist now practicing in the United States in the treatment of diseases of the genital or sexual organs that has testimonials enclosing of his professional skill. Over 1,000 letters of medical colleges and hospitals and from the press. These testimonials are not bogus, nor do they come from a foreign country, but in the United States. The parties are still living and can be referred to at any time. Dr. James states that for fifteen years has treated more diseases successfully of a contagious venereal character than any other physician in the United States, so far that he is responsible and reliable. To those still skeptical Dr. James will refer to the Mayor of Chicago. Were it not for the delicacy of the subject, Dr. James could refer to numerous persons he has successfully treated.

Dr. James' office, 66 Randolph street, up stairs. All consultations confidential. Two separate rooms. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. New and Reliable Information—In reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oct14-697-3m

MARRIED.

In this city, Dec. 8th, 1864, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Kelly, Mr. C. MORELL H. NELSON, of this city, and Miss CARRIE M. CARY, of Paris, Ohio.

DIED.

In this city, on the 12th inst., of typhoid fever, JOHN ELIOTT, in the twenty-third year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 60 North Wells street, on Wednesday, to-day (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock. Friends are invited.

In this city, Dec. 11th, CHARLES N., son of Charles H. and Lydia D. Clark, aged 3 years, 1 month and 18 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock to-day (Tuesday) at 21 West Ohio street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Fearful Explosion and Loss of Life—Full Particulars and List of Casualties.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 12.

The explosion of the steamboat Maria was a horrible affair. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the destruction of the boat was caused by the act of an incendiary, or was accidental. Statements in regard to the cause differ. Some of the soldiers say that at the time the explosion occurred the fires were burning under the boilers, and they attribute the catastrophe to a collapse of the boilers, produced by water being pumped into them when they were hot and empty.

It is not positively known how many lives were lost, but it is stated that twelve are missing. The following is a partial list of the wounded. Some who were injured were taken to the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, while others were brought to this city, and are in different places:

MISSING—Sergeant Perry Howel, co H, a bugler; J. C. Boone, co H; J. A. Vandevenster, co H; Seibly Vandexter, co L.

WOUNDED—Chas. M. Bume, co A, leg fractured; Sergeant Jas. Parks, co B, slightly bruised; Lieut. C. L. Hartman, co F, hand burnt and hip bruised; Francis E. Robb, co F, hand and hip bruised; Wm. Wood, co F, hand and face bruised; Corporal Wm. A. Blair, co B, bruised in head; Corporal Jas. Orwell, co H, slightly bruised; O. B. Parker, co H, leg and arm bruised; John Bullback, co H, chest burned severely; A. Curtis, co H, leg injured severely; Sergeant Wm. H. Root bruised; David Halbert, co H, slightly bruised; Jas. Owens, co H, slightly bruised; Volney Henry, co G, hand and leg burned severely.

Lieut. Col., commanding B. S. JONES,
Lieut. Col., commanding 3d Missouri Cavalry.

[Associated Press Account.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 12.—At seven o'clock on Sunday morning, the steamboat Maria, loaded with Government troops, horses, mules, wagons, etc., was blown up while lying at the landing at Carondelet, and different reports as to the cause prevail. The Maria had on board Col. Bentsen, commanding Benton barracks, with a staff and 150 men; with six wall tents for officers' quarters, and one hundred and fifty horses and mules belonging to the 3d Iowa cavalry, and a portion of his command, and detached troops, amounting in all to about 300, besides the crew of the boat, *en route* for Cairo. She had no freight except two hundred sacks of oats, forty bales of hay, a few wagons, sixty-four mules, and one hundred and twenty horses. The explosion threw the forward end of the boilers apart, landing them on deck without disturbing the after ends, and dashed in from the front of the furnaces a quantity of burning coal forward, setting fire to the hay. The floor of the cards was burst up, and falling back, precipitated a number of soldiers down on the boilers and burning wreck. The office floor also gave way, carrying with it the first clerk, W. B. Brant, and another into the safe and contents of the office. Bravo is scarcely there, but dancer-county figure. Some twenty-five lives were lost in all. Everything belonging to the boat was lost. The soldiers lost all their arms and equipments, and all but a few of their side arms on when the disaster occurred. Had the disaster occurred while the boat was under way, every soul on board would have perished, as the water was so intensely cold that no one could have existed in it any length of time without perishing. Half an hour after the explosion the boat was a mass of flames, allowing time to save nothing but the human life which was saved. All the officers excepting the first clerk are positively there, and many of the men. The wounded are now in the hospitals of this city. The steamer Continental succeeded in getting off the wreck, and about which there was no secret. I never stated that I had threatened to burn the boat, I knew where any were concealed, or that I had ever had anything to do with arms. The statement, will, however, be made public before long. I hope you will do me the favor to publish it.

OBADIAH JACKSON, JR.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 12—midnight.

The produce market is dull and heavy, with reports on all descriptions of Government securities, consequent on the demand from Germany, and on the report that the subscription system is to be revived for all of the 7-30s.

At the Stock Board speculation was dull, except on Government securities. Gold was steady at 2½, and the tendency of quotations is upwards. Railroad bonds are moderately active and firm. Bank stocks—no sales. Coal stocks are again favorable, and Cumberlands are active.

Gold weak, and the amount of cash gold pressed upon the market continues to increase, which, added to the report of an expedition against Wilmington, in which Warren's corps is expected to take part, by operating on the north side of the river, has caused a panic. All leading firms engaged in gold operations have joined a movement for forming special gold deposits in one of the banks, to be drawn against, for facilitating the transfers of gold.

Petroleum stocks at the Board to-day were firm, and offered sparingly by auction. 5,000 Germania sold at 105 by private sale; 5,000 Brighton at 13½; and 1,000 Germanis at 130; 1,000 shares of Blood Farm at $15.

Stocks dull at the Morning Board, and very little life in the market. Money continues easy.

Stocks firm at Gallagher's Board. Gold not strong at 2234; N. Y. C. 91; Erie 84; Hud. 113¾; M. S. 79¼; I. C. 109¾; C. & R. 105; M. S. N. W. 49¼; do pfd. 82; Ft Wayne 105¾; C. & A. 91; C. & M. certif. 33¾; Canton 76; Quicksilver 93¾; Mariposa 16.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

OPENING DAY.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 12.

BEEF CATTLE.—We have on sale at Allerton's to-day about 3,500 head of beef cattle, the quality of which was above the average. The weather is clear, cold, with snow, and very favorable for trade both to sellers and buyers. The top prices current to-day, excluding fancy cattle, or extra healthy beef, are per lb. net weight of meat, entire sinking offal, 11a11½ cents. Generally speaking, we should estimate the drove of 6 or 7 cwt. Illinois steers, 10a10½ cents. The lowest rates, including light thin steers and scrubs open, 9a9½ cents. Many extra sold as high as 12 cts. The average prices were 1 cent above last week. Twenty car loads are to arrive.

MILCH COWS.—Trade is remarkably lively. Compared with last week, prices are much higher. Best price per pound, live weight, was 10a11¼ cents.

HOGS—The hog quality was average of a good lot, is higher. The range of prices, per lb, live weight, are over 10 cents, and trade brisk.

SOLON ROBINSON.

Foreign Markets.

Per Steamer Canada] [By Telegraph.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day only 2,000 bales. Market dull and prices declined ¼d on the Peeler's quotations. All conditions considered. Tone nominal.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and easier.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Consols closed at 90a90⅝ for money. Illinois Central discount; Erie shares 39; Illinois Central 82; Great Indian Peninsular 108.

PARIS, Nov. 25.

Bourse steady; rentes closed at 68f. 50c.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 12.

TOBACCO—Owing to the cold weather, in consequence was done. Common shipping leaf sold $10.00; and 11 boxes at Dom $14.50a15.25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Receipts only 0 bbls. Market lifeless—Sales 300 bbls double extra at $9.30 inspected.

GRAIN—Receipts 2,000 bush corn; 2,000 oats. Sales of 24 sacks at $1.36; 1,562 do at $1.35, and 327 do at $1.30 ₱ bu. Corn, sales white at $1.30a1.31; 277 sack shelled at $1.30; and 170 do do at $1.31. Oats, sales 200 sacks at 91c; 120 do at 92c; 173 do at 93c; 197 do at $1.00; and 25 do at $1.01 ₱ bu.

PROVISIONS—Receipts 200 bbls pork; 200 bbls lard. Hams—Market firm. Sales—5,000 lbs at 21½c; 10,000 lbs at 22c; 5,000 lbs at 22½c; 5,000 lbs at 23c; 5,000 lbs at 23½c; 5,000 lbs at 24c; 5,000 lbs at 24½c; 5,000 lbs at 25c; 5,000 lbs at 25½c; 5,000 lbs at 26c; 5,000 lbs at 26½c; 5,000 lbs at 27c; 25 bbls sold over 5,000 lbs, at 25½c; 300 bbls sold over 5,000 lbs, at 25½c; 200 bbls sold over 5,000 lbs, at 25½c; 200 bbls sold over 5,000 lbs, at 25½c; 200